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PAINTED BY

EUGÈNE LAMI, E. ISABEY, BELLANGÉ,

and other celebrated French Artists.

LAKE ERIE  
YORK-TOWN  
NEW-ORLEANS,

PRICE 12 1-2 CENTS.

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**BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.**

H. HARRISON SC.

## BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

1813.

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PERRY with much difficulty succeeded on the 4th of August, 1813, in crossing the bar at Presqu' Isle, with the new Brigs the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, which had been constructed and manned at that port under his inspection. Having joined the other vessels of his squadron at anchor outside, he set sail in search of the British fleet, which he did not bring to action until the 10th of September.

At sunrise the American squadron at anchor in Put-in Bay descried the British vessels, and immediately got under way; the *Lawrence*, 20 gun brig, commanded by Perry, leading the van; supported by the schooners *Ariel* and *Scorpion*, mounting long twelves, and followed by the *Niagara* of 20 guns, the schooners *Caledonia* of 4 guns, *Somers* of 4 guns, *Tigress* of 1 gun, and sloop *Trippe* of one gun: in all 54 guns.

By 10 o'clock they came up with the British squadron, gallantly formed in line, consisting of the *Detroit*, flag ship of Captain Barclay, mounting 19 guns, a swivel, and 2 howitzers, the ship *Queen Charlotte* of 17 guns and a swivel, the schooner *Lady Prevost* of 13 guns, the brig *Hunter* of 10 guns, the sloop *Little Belt* of 3 guns, and the schooner *Chippeway* of 1 gun and 2 swivels: in all 63 guns.

Perry hoisted at his masthead the immortal motto of the brave and ill-fated commander of the *Chesapeake*, "Don't give up the ship," and immediately engaged the *Detroit*, *Hunter*, and *Queen Charlotte*, which three vessels, by means of their long guns, had much the advantage of the *Lawrence*. After two hours' hard fighting she became almost disabled; her rigging cut up, her guns dismounted, her decks streaming with blood and covered with mangled limbs and the bodies of the slain.

The wind beginning to increase, the two squadrons were moving ahead, dropping the *Lawrence* astern.

Perry then formed the bold resolution of abandoning his vessel to renew the combat in another quarter; and taking under his arm his union with the rallying words of the dying *Lawrence*, he stepped into a small boat, and in the midst of the broadsides and discharges of small arms which were levelled at him, he reached the deck of the *Niagara*, again hoisted his adopted flag, and giving the signal for close action to her consorts, the *Niagara* came steadily down within half pistol-shot of the British, standing between the *Chippeway* and *Lady Prevost* on the one side, and the *Detroit*, *Queen Charlotte*, and *Hunter* on the other. In passing, she poured her broadsides starboard and larboard, ranged ahead of the ships, luffed athwart their bows, and continued delivering a close and deadly fire. The other American vessels following in gallant style, the British were shortly compelled to strike; and thus was achieved a victory of immense importance, as it gave to the Americans the full command of the Lake, and enabled General Harrison to prosecute his victorious pursuit of the British army.

The picture represents that period of the action when Perry is about leaving the *Lawrence* under command of Lieutenant Yarnall, to renew the conflict on the *Niagara*, by breaking through the British line.

## STORMING OF YORKTOWN.

1781.

WHEN General Washington learned the arrival, in the Chesapeake, of Count de Grasse, with a large fleet and reinforcements for the land forces, he resolved to abandon his attack upon Sir Henry Clinton's position in New-York, and by forced marches to form a junction of the French, and part of the American troops under his immediate command, with the army under Lafayette, which was acting in Virginia in opposition to the British forces under Lord Cornwallis.

Lord Cornwallis had taken up a strong position, embracing Yorktown and Gloucester Point, which on the 28th September were invested by the allied forces.

On the 14th of October, at sunset, his redoubts were stormed and carried in the most gallant manner, by two columns of the besieging army; the American column led on by Lafayette, and the French by the Baron de Viomenil. Such was the ardour of the troops that they rushed to the charge, and entered the British works without giving time to the sappers to remove the abbatis and palisades.

In the foreground of the picture are seen the American troops rushing into the redoubt, led on by Lafayette and Hamilton; the British ensign is torn from its staff, and the star spangled banner triumphantly planted. In the rear, is seen General Washington giving orders for the attack of the other redoubt, by the French column.

Abreast of Gloucester Point are the British men-of-war, and transports, several of which are set on fire by the shells and red hot balls of the Allies. Near the horizon to the right is the French fleet.

On the 19th of October, Lord Cornwallis surrendered. The army (seven thousand men,) artillery, arms, military chest, and stores of every description, were surrendered to General Washington; the ships and seamen to Count de Grasse.

It will be observed, that the troops of both columns of the besieging army wear the French and American cockades combined, in accordance with the general order issued on the day of assault by General Washington.



L. A. NEWELL

STORMING OF YORKTOWN.



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**BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.**

## BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

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1815.

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NOTWITHSTANDING the precautions taken by General Jackson to prevent the British disembarking unperceived, they landed on the 22d of December, and surprised a small detachment of the Louisiana militia, stationed near the Bayou Bienvenu on the Villery Plantation. The news of their landing, however, soon reached the headquarters of the American army; and General Jackson immediately ordering General Coffee to join with his command, made an attack with about 2,000 men upon the British, in the night of the 23d of December, near Lacoste's plantation. After a sharp conflict of several hours, ignorant of the forces of the British, and fearing to be outnumbered, he withdrew his troops, and took up a station on Mac Prardiens' Plantation, about 6 miles from the city, in the rear of a canal which had been cut to drain a swamp lying a short distance from the left bank of the Mississippi.

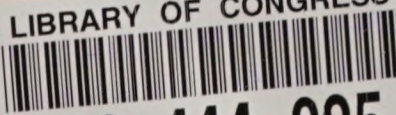
The American general without delay here threw up a rampart of earth and bales of cotton, which he continued to fortify during the following days, taking care to protect his left flank by stationing General Coffee with his Tennessee riflemen on the borders of the swamp.

At the same time a breastwork was erected upon the Levee on the opposite bank of the river, manned by seamen under Commodore Paterson, the guns of which breastwork enfiladed the works on both sides. The rightbank was also fortified and manned by the Louisiana and Kentucky troops under command of General Morgan.

On the 28th of December, the British made an attack upon the American lines, but they were repulsed with considerable loss. On the 1st of January, 1815, they again attacked the American works, having advanced during the night within 600 yards, and erected three batteries of five guns each. The well directed cannonade of the Americans soon silenced these batteries, and the British retired to their encampment two miles below.

On Sunday, the 8th of January, the British again advanced with their whole force to storm the lines. Although this attack had been daily expected, a thick fog enabled them to approach within a short distance; they were then perceived advancing with firm, quick, and steady pace in columns, with a front of sixty deep. A burst of artillery and musketry along the whole American line lighted it up in a perpetual blaze, and the British were literally mowed down; still they advanced, and still there was no intermission in the deadly discharges of the gallant defenders.

At length the advancing troops seemed wavering, when their commander-in-chief, Sir Edward Packenham, rushed to the front to sustain and encourage them. He was struck by a rifle-ball, and fell into the arms of his aid. General Kean and General Gibbs were also borne from the field. General Lambert who was advancing with the reserve, met the retreating troops, and assumed the command. His efforts



to stop them were unavailing until they reached a ditch, some hundred yards in the rear, where they were rallied, and again made to advance, but with no better success, for the American line still thundered with incessant discharges, and the plain was again strewn with the falling Britons. Finally, General Lambert ordered a retreat; and withdrawing behind his own works, the attack was not renewed.

In a few days the remnants of the British army re-embarked, having lost in the several engagements about 5,600 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the loss of the Americans, was not one twentieth of that number.

On the left of the picture are British troops, urged on by their officers, advancing in solid columns to the support of their routed comrades, who are flying from the destructive fire of the American line.

On the right are the ramparts of earth, sugar hogsheads, and cotton bales, manned with the forces hastily collected by General Jackson. Regulars, militiamen, riflemen, seamen, and citizens in various costumes seem unappalled by the fierce advance of the best troops of the British army, but are intent upon pouring forth their deadly volleys upon the invaders.

Behind the ramparts General Jackson is calmly giving orders, while in the centre of the picture General Pakenham is falling from his horse. In the back ground may be seen the Louisiana firing her broadsides upon the British troops.